THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has identified the export of floriculture products as one of the Extreme Focus Segments and is giving several incentives and assistance for the promotion of floricultural exports.

(c) The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme on Commercial Floriculture during VIII Plan at a total cost of Rs. 10.00 crores. The scheme covers the following :

(i) Setting up of model centres and eight in private sector	Ten in public sector
(ii) Setting up of tissue culture units—	
Large	10 in public sector 8 in private sector
Small	20 in private sector
(iii) Establishment of post harvest centres :	9 in public sector
	5 in private sector
(iv) Area Expansion for 2000 hac.	

(d) Yes, Sir.

(i) For area expansion of 150 ha.	Rs. 15 lakh
(ii) For a post harvest centre in private sector	Rs. 10 lakh
(iii) For a small tissue culture lab.	Rs. 1 lakh

Direct and Indirect Subsidies for Agriculture Sector

@ 3302. SHRI SOM PAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the current subsidies, direct and (indirect for pesticides, fertilisers. HYV seeds, water and other inputs like electricity, transport and water for agriculture in the country ;

(b) whether It is a fact that a large amount is spent on research and development in agriculture for I.C.A.R, and also for private foundations etc.; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Comptroller and Auditor General has also been commenting on the poor working of various I.C.A.R. Institutes, especially the three national Institutes ; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government and what is being done to improve things therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The details of subsidy given to various sectors during the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Fertilizer	5,205	5,800	4,000
Electricity	4,401	N.A.	N.A.
Irrigation (Imputed)	4,630	N.A.	N.A.
HYV Crops	31.37	51.29	N.A.
Transport subsidy on seeds	0.29	0.30	0.37

N.A.—Not available,

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research receives and spends grant-in-aid for the purpose of Agricultural Research & Education in the country. The details of funds spent during 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively are indicated in enclosed Statement-I *(See* below).

(c) No, Sir. No adverse report on Agricultural Research has been made by the World Bank. However, the World Bank has analysed agricultural research in India in its Report "Agricultural Research in India: prologue prospects and performance (World Bank 1990 @)".

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Comptroller and Auditor General has made observation in its reports for 1989-90 to 1990-91. The CAG's comments and the action taken are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

©Previously Unstarred Question 2678, transferred from the 15th March, 1994.

Statement-I

The ICAR has spent the following funds during 1991-92 *and* 1992-93

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	A.P. Cess	Total
1991-92 . . .	163.24	158.78	5.50	327.52
1992-93 . . .	176.03	179.44	7.29	362.76

During 1993-94 the amounts indicated below have been made available to ICAR :

Budget Estimates

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	A.P. Cess	Revenue Receipts	Total
1993-94 . . .	249.75	163.15	14.00	9.50	436.40

Revised Estimates

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	A.P. Cess	Revenue Receipts	Total
1993-94 . . .	249.75	192.95	14.00	10.00	466.70

Statement-II

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

C.A.G, in its report for 1989-90 made the following comments on the poor working of the Institute :

1. Monitoring of research through annual progress reports and evaluating the contribution of individual scientists were not systematic. In July, 1988, 80 per cent of the cases has not been monitored or evaluated. Research Council did not have regular meetings for this purpose.

2. Quinquennial review teams were not regularly appointed and even when appointed the recommendations of such teams had not been implemented. 206 scientists in 69 projects ware therefore inadequately deployed and the infructuous expenditure amounted to Rs. 4.51 Crores,

Action taken by the Council is as under :

1. In this context, it may be stated that the Research Projects are approved in two steps. In the first step, the Projects are examined by the Divisional Research and Budget Committees. After the Projects are approved by the Divisional Research Committee, they are put to Research Council which is the supreme body for approval.

   The exploratory work of the Project work is started after the approval of the Divisional Research and Budget Committees. The Research Council approves most of the Research Projects which are approved by the Divisional Research and Budget Committees either as such or with some modification. The process of approval by the Research Council took some time as it involves the presence of many members from outside the Instt. in the meantime, exploratory work was allowed to be carried out under Project. Some exploratory work is helpful in final approval of the Project.
2. The Quinquennial Review Committee had reviewed research programmes for a decade instead of 5 vears due to delay in their appointment. The next review committee was also constituted only in 1988 and its report is under process.

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

Comments of CAG

1 Under Para 12.1.8 of the CAG report for 1990-91 for the Institute the CAG observed that the meeting of the Board of Management and the Executive Council could not be held regularly.

2. Under Item 12.1.6, CAG observed that Institute had not evolved any system for fixing priorities and thrust areas.

3 Under Para 12.1.10, CAG observed that in relation to the strength of faculty members, the number of students for post graduate and Doctorate level courses has been going down except during 1990-91.

The Action taken by the Council is as under :—

1 I V.R.I. Izatnagar was declared a Deemed University in 1983. The Institute was pre-occupied in the process of the shifting from the traditional affiliated P.G. programmes to the University set up involving evoluation of courses, identification of faculty, establishment of sections, etc., to act as a Deemed University in fulfilment of the requirement of U.G.C. Act. Due to these pre-occupations the Institute could not hold its meeting regularly. A regular schedule with tentative dates for each Council/ Committee meeting as per the requirement of the UGC Act have been notified in November, 1990. Thereafter the regularity in holding the meetings has picked up.

2There is a full fledged Division of Research Coordination and Monitoring under ' Joint Director (Research) in the Institute. The Institute has evolved a system under which research projects are formulated at the Divisional level keeping in view the priority in thrust areas. These are discussed throughly in Divisional Staff Research Council. The Projects recommended by Divisional S.R.C. discussed in Institute S R.C. The SRC also reviewed the existing projects. The projects are recommended for further continuance only when they are relevant at a point of time. Thus under this system some projects are deferred or dis-continued after the technology has changed or the other Institute in the world has completed the work initially considered in the Project.

3 The strength of the faculty members cannot be taken as full time faculty members engaged in teaching and guiding post-graduate and doctoral students since they are also engaged in their own research projects. In so far as declined in number of under utilisation of Scientific manpower is concerned, the Scientists are not exclusively engaged on research project. Education and extension are equally important wings of the Institute and the Scientists who are not assigned research projects are engaged in teaching programmes and on extension activities through K.V.K. TTC, ORP and Lab to Land Programmes etc. the Scientists are also deployed as Heads of respective Divisions to ensure utilisation of their specialized knowledge. Thus the Scientists not engaged in research projects can not be called un-utilised or under utilised.

4 Keeping in view the utilisation of funds in terms of the mandate of the Institute, the position was reviewed and the adjustments were made and duly regularised by the Council.

5. The Council has a system of Quinquennial Review of the Institutes. In accordance with the recommendations of the Q.R.T. on various aspect including priorities for Dairy Research, the Institute took up several need based result oriented, .multi-disciplinary and time-bound research programmes. The participation of experts with research and development and industrial background also ensured at the S.R.C. meeting, management committees etc.
6. The position with regards to under utilisation of Scientific manpower has been explained in para 1 above. In so far as the continuance of research projects not covered by the mandate of the institute is concerned the Council directed the Institute to club the projects into five well-defined major missions and concentrate on such projects till finality. The Council also directed the Institute to keep the objectives of the Institute in while framing the new research projects. Accordingly, the Institutes suitably pruned the projects to fit into well defined Institute objectives.
7. To avoid premature abandonment of research projects it has been made compulsory for each Project Leader to have at least one research associate to easure that no research projet was left unmanned till its logical end.

National Dairy Researh Institute, Karnal

C.A.G, in its report for 1989-90 made the following comments on the poor working of the Institute :

1. Under Item 19.4, CAG hlighlighted inadequate monitoring of researoh projects and utilisation of Research facilities. In 1988, no fresh project was approved and many Scientists count not be assigned any project resulting in under-utilisation of Scientific manpower.
2. Under Item No. 19.5, CAG observed that no plan expenditure exceeded Budget provision whereas Plan funds remained under utilized indicating inadequate Budgetory control.
3. Under Item 19.6.1, CAG commenced upon poor policy planning. It was noticed that only the ongoing project of the Institute were classified into ,ten major missions without actually identifying the priorities for dairy research.
4. Under Item No. 19.6.2 under utilization of Scientific manpower, CAG observed that in most of the cases where Scientists were engaged on teaching work, the time devoted ranged from 20 to 40 per cent of their total time. Some of the Scientists were only engaged on guiding Ph. D. Students. Also the aggregate number of students never exceeded 92 and the number of Ph. D. students were between 17 and 22 as against 144 faculty members. It was further noticed that -Scientists were-aiso looking after the work of technicians in farm and management of cattle yards. CAG also observed that in contravention of the directions given by ICAR_inT980, the Institute continued the research programmes relating to cattle genetics and research on bleedings of buffaloes and goats through separate Institute for research on these aspects are already existing. The Governing Body of ICAR again directed the Institute during December, 1989, to transfer the Buffalo and goat herds to respective-Institutes (Hissar and Makhdoom) but it was not done.
5. Under para 19.6.3 the CAG commented upon pre-mature termination abandonment of research projects.

Action taken by the Council is as under :

1. Staff Research Council periodically reviews the research projects and. utilisation of research facilities. In so far as such students are concerned, only those students who qualify an enterance examination are ad mittee in P.G. Course. Due to progressively increasing standard of the Deemed University on a period of time, total number of seats available for admission remained un-filled. Concerted efforts have; been made by the ICAR to improvs the working of all the Institutes especially the three National Institutes.

कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये राज-सहायता

3303. श्री राम नरेश यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये कितनी राज-सहायता दी गई थी, उसका वर्ष-वार तथा राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस समय राज्यों को दी जा रही राज-सहायता वस्तुओं की कीमतों की तुलना में काफी कम है;

(ग) क्या सरकार कृषि नीति में "कृषि-क्षेत्र" को उद्योग का दर्जा देने पर विचार कर रही है; और